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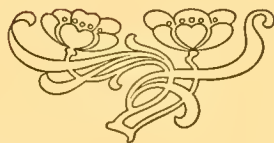
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The 250th Anniversary

of Newark, New Jersey



A. CUNDARI
EDITOR



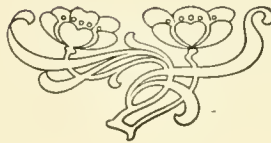
HARRISON - NEWARK, N. J.
- 1916 -

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A. CUNDARI



IN THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FONDATION
OF THE CITY OF NEWARK - NEW JERSEY

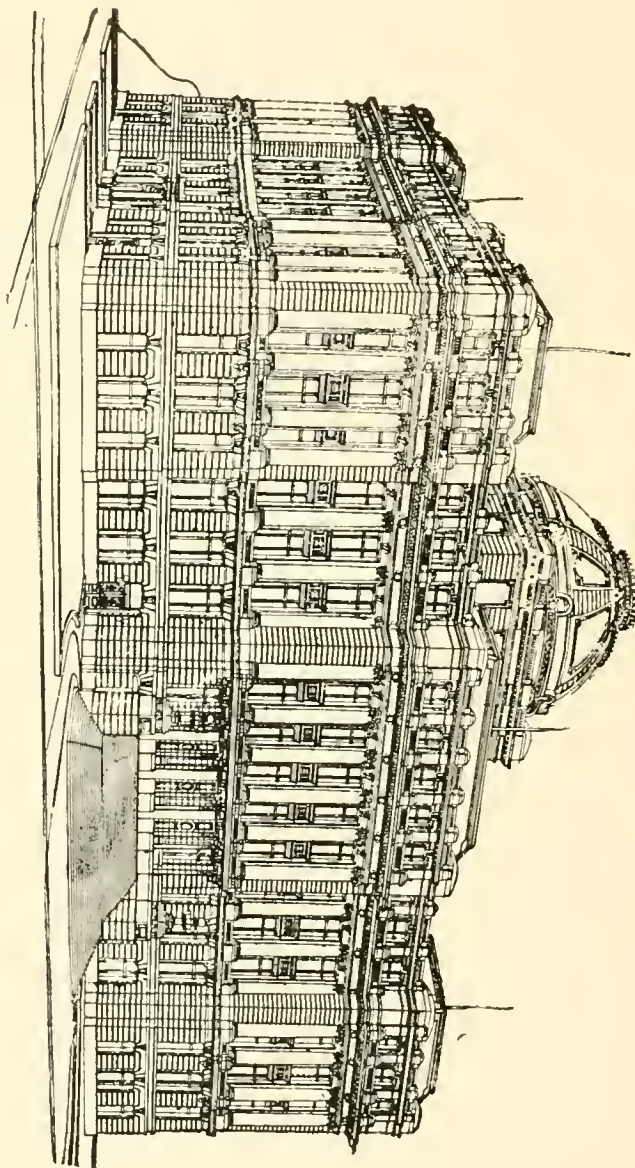
TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS L. RAYMOND

MAYOR.

THE AUTHOR
IN APPRECIATION OF THE HOSPITALITY ACCORDED
GRATEFULLY OFFERS.

HARRISON. N. J.

MCMXVI



THE CITY HALL OF NEWARK, N. J.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEWARK

(BY FRANK J. URGUHART)

1666 — Newark was settled.

1667 — It was agreed by all planters and inhabitants that they should be ruled and governed by such magistrates as they should annually choose among themselves.

1668 — The first church, called "Meeting house" by the settlers, was built. It was 26 feet wide, 36 feet long, and fronted on Broad Street, a little south of Branford place. In 1708 a second church was erected, which stood stands on the other side of Broad Street was begun in 1787 and opened for public worship on the first of January, 1791. On its completion, the old second church was converted into a court house, for which purpose it was used until 1807.

1668 — First General Assembly was held in Elizabethtown, delegates from Newark being Robert Treat and Samuel Swaine.

1668 — May 20.th. Commissioners of the Town of Newark and Elizabethtown met at "Divident Hill", to fix the boundaries between the settlements.

1668 — The first grist mill was built and stood on the north side of First River or Millbrook, near the junction of Clay and High Street.

1669 to 1672 — Two courts were held annually, verdict being by jury of six men.

1670 — Newark's first hotel. Located in the home of Thomas Johnson, on the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut St., on the site of the present Grace Episcopal Church. It was called an "ordinary".

1672 to 1675 — Four courts were annually held. In the latter year, the whole province was placed under county and other courts, and the rules of the selectmen terminated.

1673 — Newark's population included 86 men.

1673, September 6 — It was ordered, "in

consideration of the present dangers" — unrest of the Indians — that every man in town, under sixty and over sixteen, should meet together with their arms.

1673 — New York surrendered to the Dutch, and the subjnbaton of New Jersey followed.

A transfer of allegiance to the Republic of Holland was demanded of the people of Newark, and it appears that seventy — three took the oath, eleven being absent.

1674 — By Treaty of Westminster, New Jersey was restored to England, and Philip Carteret returned as Governor.

1675 — Trouble feared with the Indians. It proved groundless.

1675 — The church was fitted up for a defense the men of the town working in turn; two flaukers were placed at the corners and the wall between the lath and outside filled with stone.

1676 — The first school was established. John Cattin was appointed schoolmaster.

1676 — Newark's first Shade Tree Commission — Extract from the town minute book: "February 6. The Town, seeing some trees spoiled by barking or otherwise the Town had agreed that no green tree within the town as is marked with N. shall be barked or felled, or otherwise killed under the Penalty of Ten Shillings so killed".

1679 — A watch was ordered to be kept in the night and one fourth part of the town should take, turns carrying arms to church. This was during the time when Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, asserted authority over New Jersey on behalf of the Duke of York — The people of Newark, in common with other settlements, resented Andros' in'erference.

1679, March 29 — The town having met

together, gave their positive answer to the Governor of New York, that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the King, and fidelity to the present Government, and until they had sufficient order from his Majesty, would stand the same.

1682 — Newark had a population of about 500, having 10,000 acres of town lands and 40,000 acres of outlying plantations.

1683 — The first poor person necessary to provide for.

1695 — The first saw mill was commenced

1696, December 10th — By virtue of a patent granted by the Lorus Proprietors of East New Jersey, the public lands and streets had been vested in John Curtiss, John Treat, Theophilus Pierson and Robert Young. In 1804, by act of Legislature, this trust estate was declared to be invested in the inhabitants of the township — The property consisted of the old burying ground, Washington Park, Military Park, the watering place and the public streets as then laid out.

1698 — First tan yard established by Azariah Crane.

1708 — Second church building erected.

1714 — First school house provided this year or a little earlier.

1719 — The assessment of a town rate for the support of the poor commenced.

1721 — Free stone was quarried for market.

1736 — Cider making well established.

1745-46 — Two great riots — jail broken open by mobs, and persons held by land suits in favor of the English proprietors, set at liberty.

1746 — Trinity Church was completed.

1747 — College of N. J., afterwards Princeton College, started at Elizabethtown, removed to Newark in 1748 — college remained in Newark about eight years, with Rev: Aaron Burr, as president.

1756, February 6 — Aaron Burr, afterward vice-president of the United States, was born in Newark, just before his father moved to Princeton.

1761 — First lodge of Free Masons in New Jersey — St. John's, established.

1765 — An Act of Assembly was passed authorizing the construction of a road and ferries over the Passaic and Hackensack to connect with the road previously existing from Bergen Point to Paulus Hook. This was the only direct road to New York, by land, for many years — The present plank

road follows, very nearly, the route then constructed.

1774 — The first Newark Academy founded.

1776, November — Washington was stationed in Newark with an army of 3,000 men, for five days.

1780 — The population of Newark was about 1,000. One hundred and forty-one dwelling houses, thirty-eight in limits of what was afterward known as North Ward, fifty in the South Ward, twenty-eight in East Ward, and twenty-five in West Ward.

1780 — Battle of Springfield. At that time, part of Springfield belonged to the City of Newark.

1780 — The Academy referred to above, which stood in Washington Park, was burned by the English troops. Martyrdom of Justice Joseph Hedden.

1788 — First Fourth of July celebration in Newark of which there is record. Parade was industrial rather than military, the following trades being represented: Tanners and curriers, stone cutters, masons, scythe-makers, blacksmiths, coach-makers, wheel-makers, weavers, dyers and fullers, ship carpenters.

1790 — Newark's first industry established about this time was shoemaking.

1791 — Present First Presbyterian Church completed.

1791 — Newark's first newspaper, Wood's Gazette, started May 13.

1791 — First hanging of record. William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Shotwell. Services held in First Church just before the execution, with sermon preached by the pastor.

1792 — In this year, or a little later, first free schools in Newark and probably in the United States, opened by Moses N. Combs, Newark's pioneer manufacturer.

1792 — First bridges over Passaic and Hackensack Rivers completed.

1792 — The second Academy established.

1796 — Sentinel of Freedom established. It denounced slavery, New Jersey being a slave State.

1797 — At a meeting held in Newark, in May, the directors of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, attended by Alexander Hamilton, it was decided to locate the town of Paterson (named after the then Governor of the State), on the banks of the Passaic. They appointed two of their number to fix the precise spot.

1797 — Newark's first band of music, "Composed of our own citizens", took part in the Fourth of July celebration

1798 — Citizens, through the First Church, contributed \$455 and 160 pair of shoes, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of New York City.

1798 — President Adams, the first of the name, passed through Newark three times, usually making short stops.

1800 — Newark spoken of in newspaper as "the most flourishing town in the State".

1800 or thereabouts — Under a special law, to ascertain the exact, original boundaries of the principal and most ancient streets of Newark, every encroachment beyond private property lines, was moved back. Broad street was thus restored to its original width, 132 feet except at a Military Park; Market street to 88 and Washington street to 66 feet.

1800 — The first company to supply Newark with water was chartered. The principal supply of water came from springs and wells located in what is now the Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards. There were in all seventy-three wells and springs. Water was collected in small reservoirs about 150 feet south from the line of what is now Seventh avenue.

1801 — At a mass meeting of citizens rules were drawn up to prevent unlawful residence of free negroes or such as falsely declared themselves to be free. To prevent negro slaves from meeting together in an unlawful manner. To prevent the unlawful absence of Newark slaves from their owners after ten o' clock at night.

1801 — Committee on Sabbath observance announces that after March 10, it will stop all gaming horse racing and other forms of Sabbath breaking such as unnecessary travel by stages, or in any other way.

1801 — First Baptist Church established.

1801 — Jewelry was manufactured by "Epaphras Hinsdale".

1803 — Female Charitable Aid Society organized.

1804 — Newark Banking and Insurance Company established first bank in Newark.

1804, February — By Act of the Legislature, all children of slave parents, born after the 4th of July, of that year, were declared free, but those who were born previous to that date, were still in bondage, and, accordingly, there were sixteen male

and fifteen female slaves for life. The town plot contained 844 houses, 297 mechanics shop, five public buildings, three lumber yards, four quarries. There were eight churches, nine clergymen, ten physicians, eighty — one farmers, fourteen lawyers, sixteen school teachers, thirty-four merchants and five druggists.

1806 — Newark was noted for its cider, its quarries, manufacturing of carriages, coaches, lace and shoes. One-third of the inhabitants, it is said, were constantly employed in the manufacturing of shoes alone.

1806 — First Methodist Episcopal Church established.

1807 — At a mass meeting to protest against British outrages on American commerce, a committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of protest. A copy of this document was sent to President Thomas Jefferson.

1807 — Rev: Alexander Mc Whorter, Newark's sturdy old Revolutionary pastor, died, July 20.

1808 — Second Presbyterian Church established.

1810 — Hatting trade established by William Rankin.

1810 — Population, probably of county, given as 8,008.

1811 — County Court House built on present site of Grace Episcopal Church.

1811 — Newark Fire Insurance Company incorporated.

1812 — Essex Brigade of militia ordered to detail, arm and equiped 441 men and officers, as Essex's quota of the 5,000 called for from the State; March 17.

1812 — During the war, a draft of every seventh man was made of the people of Newark. A volunteer company of riflemen was also formed, of which Theodore Frelinghuysen took command, and when New York was supposed to be in danger, nearly one thousand men from Newark gave active aid in throwing up entrenchments on Brooklyn Heights.

1815 — Under the provisions of an Act to authorize the inhabitants of the Township of Newark to build or purchase a poor house, the farm of Aaron Johnson was purchased and in 1818 five acres of land adjoining were added to this farm. This property was known as the "Poor House Farm".

1819 to 1833 — Joint meetings were held

in the session house of the First Presbyterian Church.

1819 — Seth Boyden makes first patent leather ever manufactured in this country.

1820 — Population was 6,507.

1821 — The total amount realized from taxes for the year, including dogs tax, was \$3,184.

1823 — By Act of the Legislature the following property was invested in the township, Orange Park, Lombardy Park, portion of Lincoln Park and parts of Washington, market and Mulberry street.

1824 — First Roman Catholic Church, St. John's, established.

1826 — There were still living in Newark 161 inhabitants who were alive during the War of Independence, fifty-six of whom were engaged in that war.

1826 — Population of Newark was, 8,017; of these 7,237 were within and 780 outside of the township; there were 491 colored people.

1826, July 4 — The people of Newark held a jubilee, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

1826, July 4 — Seth Boyden discovered process of making malleable iron.

1830 — A much traveled man says of Newark, that after visiting many of the cities and towns of the United States, he does not believe there is any community in the Union where so many inhabitants are to be found in the same number of houses. "The people are remarkably industrious", he declares; "we find them hammering away at their trades from five o' clock in the morning until ten or twelve at night".

1832 — Waling Company incorporated.

1832 — Newark Daily Advertiser, now Star-Eagle, established.

1833 — First bath house in Newark of which there is any record, in the New Jersey Museum, Market St.

1833 — There were 1,542 dwelling houses in Newark, as against 141 in 1777.

1833 — A visitor from Schenectady, N. Y., who had been in Newark ten years before, writes that he "found things wonderfully altered; entire new streets laid out, crowded with tenements, elegant rangers of buildings put up several stories in height, and its strong arm of industry visible on whichever side the visitor turns his eyes".

1833 — President Andrew Jackson visit

Newark, accompanied by Vice-President Van Buren, afterwards president. On June 14th.

1834 — New Jersey Railroad opened.

1834 — Newark was made a port of entry.

1834 — First Dutch Reformed Church established.

1834 — First attempt to number the buildings in their respective street. A private enterprise, conducted by Jonathan Reynolds, of Halsey street. House owners to pay for it, at a rate of about ten cents a number.

1835 — Estimated population:

Free white Americans	10,542
Irish population (about)	6,000
English and Scotch	1,000
German (about)300
Free people of color359

Total	18,201
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1835 — Morris and Essex Railroad opened.

1835 — Export to southern ports of the U. S., South America and West Indies over \$8,000,000.

1835 — There were twelve hotels in Newark.

1835 — There were eighteen churches in Newark.

1835 — Whaling vessel from Newark returned after voyage of twenty-seven months with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of whale oil and 15,000 pounds of whalebone.

1835 — Newark Medical Association organized.

1836 — Newark incorporated as a city.

1836 — Population was 19,732.

1836 — Common Council engaged room in Newark Academy; meetings were afterwards held at the Academy, Park House and Market House. Subsequently, church at 16 Clinton street, was engaged for one year, for the use of the city authorities for four days a week.

1836 — Streets of Newark were lighted with oil lamps.

1836 — Number of slaves in Newark, twenty.

1836 — A school system for poor children established.

1836 — City was divided into four wards, known as the North, South, East and West Wards, four aldermen representing a Ward.

1836, August 24 — Corner Stone of the Court House and City Hall laid.

1837 — Fire Department:

Fire Engine No. 1 — First Presbyterian Church.

Fire Engine No. 2 — Trinity Church.

Fire Engine No. 3 — Hill Street

Fire Engine No. 4 — Lombardy Park.

Fire Engine No. 5 — 106 Market Street.

Fire Engine No. 6 — Railroad Depot, Market Street.

Fire Engine No. 7 — Hendenberg's Factory, in Plane Street.

Hook & Ladder No. 1 — 108 Market Street (Museum).

Hose Company No. 1 — 106 Market Street (Museum).

1837 — First German Presbyterian Church established, 42 Bank street.

1837 — Common Council met in Council Chamber, Museum Building.

1837 — Morris Canal opened.

1838 — First High School established in Newark.

1838 — Court House and City Hall dedicated.

1840 — Still three slaves in Newark.

1843 — First public school house erected.

1844 — Mt. Pleasant Cemetery incorporated.

1845 — Registered and enrolled tonnage, shipping 9,458 tons.
Steamboats and boats under 7,139 tons.

Total	16,597 tons.
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1845 — New Alms House erected and about twenty acres of the farm on the west side of the Elizabeth Road were sold.

1845 — Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company organized.

1845 — Mayor and Common Council entered into a contract with the Aqueduct Company for furnishing a full and sufficient supply of water for extinguishing fires, for washing, working, cleaning and trying the fire engines, hose and other apparatus used — to be used for the extinguishing of fires only.

This was the first water contract the city entered into.

1846 — American Insurance Co., incorporated.

1846. — December 25 — Newark Gas Light Co., commenced the manufacture of gas, and the city street were lighted with it.

1847 — Newark Library Association chartered.

1848 — Protestant Foster Home established.

1848 — A Fifth Ward was created and the aldermen divided into two classes-two to be elected annually in each ward for a period of two years.

1848 to 1853 — Common Council used hall located on third story of Library Building, Market street.

1848 — First Jewish Synagogue, Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, established.

1848-1849 — Influx of German political fugitives following the collapse of the Revolution of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

1849 — The Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company incorporated.

1849 — Newark Orphan Asylum incorporated.

1849-1850 — Cholera in Newark — 148 deaths.

1851 — Present school system established under a law authorizing the organization of a Board of Education.

1851 — Sixth and Seventh Wards created, the aldermen being divided into two classes and there after one had to be elected annually.

1852 — Two aldermen representing a ward.

1853-54 — Market building over canal erected-second story of said building was used for Council Chamber, committee rooms, fire alarm bell, and east end of department for police station and city prison.

1853 — Eighth Ward was created.

1853 — Newark Clinton Plank Road Co., incorporated — Plank Road construction extending from Newark to Irvington.

1853 — St. Mary's Orphan Asylum incorporated.

1854 — Newark Catholic Institute incorporated.

1854 — Ninth Ward created.

1855 — Fairmount Cemetery incorporated.

1855 — First of present system of evening school established.

1855 — Woodland Cemetery incorporated.

1855 — Firemen's Insurance Company incorporated.

1855 — Green Street German American School incorporated.

1856 — Tenth and Eleventh Wards created.

1857 — Newark granted a new charter.

1857 — N. J. Freie Zeitung established.

1857 — Exempt Firemen's Association organized.

1858-1859 — Notice of fire was given

from the tower, by waving a red flag in the day time, and a red light at night.

1859 — First horse street railway company incorporated.

1859, September 14 — Arion Singing Society organized.

1860 March 20 — Newark Aqueduct Board created by an Act of Legislature. This Act Authorized the Mayor and Common Council to purchase the property of the Newark Aqueduct Company including all their rights, franchises, lands and property, real and personal, for the sum of \$150,000 conveyance of the real estate consisted of eighteen tracts, including the Branch Brook, Spring lots and Mill properties along the Mill brook, several smaller tracts and the reservoir lot at Springfield and South Orange Avenues.

1860-1865 — During the Civil war, Newark not only sent thousands of men to the front, but was one of the main workshop of the North, turning out arms clothing etc., for the use of the soldiers engaged in the war.

1860 — Number of buildings supplied with city water was 1,636 — 1,371 were dwellings, and, 265 for purposes other than domestic.

1860 — Twelfth Ward created.

1861 — February 21 — Abraham Lincoln in Newark.

1861 — Thirteenth Ward created.

1861 — Hebrew Aid Society organized.

1861 — On May 3rd, First Brigade leaves for Washington.

1861 — Steam fire engines introduced into Newark.

1864 — St. Peter's Orphan Asylum founded

1864, September 24 — City Hall, corner Broad and William streets, opened.

1865 — Y. M. C. A. organized.

1865 to 1870 — Part of the city water supply was furnished by the Morris Canal Co.

1866 — There was held a Bi-Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Newark.

1866 — G. A. R. Post No. 1, Dep't N. J., organized.

1866 — July 4 — N. J. Home Disabled soldiers, Seventh Avenue opened.

1867 — St. Barnabas' Hospital incorporated.

1867 — St. Michael's Hospital chartered.

1868 — May 10 — Boys' Lodging House and Children's Aid Society organized. Association Baseball Players organized.

1868, March 17 — Newark Board of Trade founded.

1868 — German Hospital incorporated.

1869 — Newark Water Works at Belleville completed.

1869 — St. Vincent's Academy founded.

1870 — Newark City Home established.

1870 — City dispensary moved from basement in City Hall, William Street, to Centre Market.

1871 — Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards created.

1871, September — Women's Christian association organized.

1872 — Sunday Call established.

1872, April 18 — Home for the Friendless organized.

1872 — Newark Industrial Exhibition.

1872 August — Essex County Hospital, 63 Camden Street, organized.

1873 — Seth Boyden Statute Association organized.

1873 — Prudential Insurance Company organized.

1874 — Newark Homeopathic Medical Union organized.

1879, July — Salvage Corps organized.

1880 — Eye and Ear Infirmary incorporated.

1880 December 28 — Unveiling monument of Phil. Kearny, General Grant, Sherman and McClellan present.

1882 — First public arc lamps introduced.

1882 — Free drawing school established.

1882 — Newark City Hospital, 116 Fairmount avenue, opened.

1882, March 25 — St. Benedict's College chartered.

1883 — Newark Evening News established.

1885 — Newark Technical school established.

1885 — Country Park System established.

1886 — Old Crying ground given over for public purposes, and bones of settlers removed to Fairmount Cemetery, in this and years immediately following.

1887 — Hebrew Orphan Asylum opened at 232 Mulberry street.

1887 March — Newark District Telegraph Co., organized.

1888 — Free Public Library incorporated.

1889 — Dedication of Newark Aqueduct property at Branch Brook for public park.

1889 — Gottfried Krueger Home for Aged Men organized.

1890, May 14 — Unveiling monument of Seth Boyden.

1890 — Present water plant purchased by the city.

1892 — First of new Prudential buildings erected.

1893 — Number of wards reduced to nine.

1894 — First electric street cars on Broad Street.

1895 — Number of wards increased to fifteen.

1896 — Movement of purification of Passaic River started by Newark Board of Trade.

1898, May 2 — First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers for Spanish-American War left Newark for Sea Girt; returned home September 26.

1900 — St. James' Hospital incorporated.

1901 — New City Hospital completed.

1904 — Shade Tree Commission established.

1906 — Establishment Municipal Bureau of Statistical Information.

1906 November — First automobile fire engine introduced in Newark.

1906, December 20 — Opening of the new City Hall.

1906 — Number of wards increased to sixteen.

1907 — New Court House completed.

1907 — First city play grounds.

1907 — Small Board of Education established.

1907 — Smoke Abatement Department established.

1908 — Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's new building completed.

1908 — Municipal Lighting Plant established in new City Hall.

1908 — Civil service adopted-method of adoption declared unconstitutional.

1909 — Newark Museum Association incorporated.

1909 — Municipal Employment Bureau established.

1909 — First automobile ambulance introduced.

1910 — Civil Service adopted by the City of Newark — by a vote of the people.

1900 — First municipal dental clinics established.

1910, November 26 — High street factory fire, causing a loss of twenty-seven lives.

1910 — Firemen's Insurance Company's new building completed.

1911, May 30 — Unveiling by ex-President Roosevelt under auspices of Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Lincoln Monument at Court House Plaza, bequested to the City of Newark by Amos H. Van Horn.

1911 — First City Plan Commission appointed.

1911, November 26 — Opening of Manhattan and Hudson Terminal Electric High Speed Line, Park Place and Centre street.

1912, October 30 — Opening of 6th Precinct Police Station.

1912 — Civil Service adopted by School District of Newark by a vote of the people.

1912, November 2 — Unveiling of Washington Monument, Washington Park bequested to the City by Amos H. Van Horn.

1913 — Erection new Board of Health Building, William street.

1913 — Erection of New Alms House, South Orange.

1913 — Erection Nurses' Home, City Hospital.

1914, August — Sub. committees of the Committee of One Hundred selected.

N. B. — Harrison is joined with Newark by bridges.



The Cundari' Biography

Mr. Anthony Cundari was born in Montepaone (Catanzaro) on March 10th 1884. He at the tender age of twelve entered in the professional career under the guidance of his father a skillful gentlemen's tailor and Cutter to whom he associated himself and then he succeeded in winning the patronage of his customers and other friends, establishing the supremacy of his shop not only in the own country but in the surrounding countries as well.



(CUNDARI BUILDING)

Mr. Cundari, lover of progress, in 1906 took a regular geometrical course by correspondence with the famous Pasanisi's Milan Cutting School winning the diploma of Teacher of Cutting and the praises of the Direction in the Periodical "Pattern & Fashions" entitling him to collaborate in said Periodical. For one year he continued to keep high the name of his shop when in 1907, anxious to know the world and acquire a new knowledge of the cutting and designing trade he emigrated to America, landing in Harrison, N. J. He was employed in a small shop of Newark, to get acquainted with American methods and after few months he went in New York where he enjoined the cutting school of Prof. G. Rosa, as this was his main aim of his coming in this country. There he displayed mar-

velous intelligence and great power of institution as he was ever the first to grasp the perfect theories of Rosa's system. He in a very short time learned all the designing and cutting methods, the production of every pattern, the perfect fit, the correction of defects, the grading of patterns winning not only the acclamation of all the teachers of Rosa's school but the directorship of the Succursal for the State of N. J. as well.



THE STORE

Mr. Cundari with the enterprising nature that always has distinguished himself moved the Cutting School from Newark to Harrison, at N.o 14 N. 3rd. St., and on March 16th 1909 he solemnized the inauguration with the presence of many teachers and a multitude of friends. In the same time he while aiming to embetter his position, established a fine Gent's Tailor Shop at N.o 11 N. 4th St., (the very centre of Harrison)



SALES ROOM

where with his kind manners and his ability has won the patronage of a large number of refined customers who appreciate him immensely. On April 5th 1909 Mr. Cundari was chosen as member of the Jury of the International Accademy of Italian Tailors of New York and on August 11th 1910 he received the International Diploma "ad onorem." for his skill in Designing and Cutting.



CUTTING ROOM

On August 14th 1910, boasting of a large number of friends and acquaintances he tried to organize the Progressive Cutters and Tailors Society of the State of New Jersey and on January 29th 1911 he was nominated President. Mr. Cundari in July 1911 was compelled to return to his



WORKING ROOM

native land, where he married the distinct Miss Carolina D'Amico, and in October of the same year he was again among his friends in Harrison, where he incorporated the Society founded by him with the Order of Sons of Italy obtaining the name "Loggia Progressiva Tagliatori-Sarti N. 127" of which he was solemnly nominated Venerabile, and on May 4th 1913 he was presented with an artistic parchment, as remembrance of his efforts

for the welfare of the Society. In the year 1912 Mr. Riggio, studious of historic happenings wrote "The Portuguese Revolution" which he dedicated to Mr. Cundari and his kind wife, and in November 1912 the International Accademy of Cutting of New York selected Mr. Cundari as chief collaborator for the Review, "Il Sarto," conferring him the title of Professor for his efficiency in the collaboration and for his splendid professional merits. Mr. Cundari is owner of a very fine three story building situated at N.o 13 North 4th St., where he keeps his shop and his Cutting School, furnished with all modern improvements, and is such the esteem in which he is held in Harrison that he was chosen as treasurer of a new Italian Instutition called "Savoy Building & Loan Association."



CUTTING SCHOOL DEP.

Mr. Cundari, in December 1915, was nominated *Grand Delegate of "Ordine Sons of Italy."*

In March 1916, Mr. Cundari was nominated a Member Honary of the Accademy "L. Bernardi" International Society of Professors and Teachers of Cutting of Buenos Aires (Argentine).

We wish to mention also that Mr. Cundari in 1906 was nominated Delegate of the Italian Red Cross Society from the Regional Committee of Bari and he was very scrupolous in the discharge of his duty.



Prima e Premiata "CASA"

SCUOLA ACCADEMIA DI TAGLIO

































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































PRIMA CASA ITALO-AMERICANA
PER LO STUDIO E LA PROPAGANDA DELL'ARTE DEL TAGLIO

PREMIATA SCUOLA ACCADEMIA DI TAGLIO PER SARTI

G. ROSA

FONDATA IN NEW YORK, 1902

SEDE PRINCIPALE: 1 KING STREET, NEW YORK

SU CURSALI: NEWARK - HARRISON, N. J. - BROOKLYN - POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. - PANAMA

"IL SARTO" GIORNALE DI MODA

PUBBLICAZIONE TRIMESTRALE

DIPLOMA E MEDAGLIE D'ARGENTO E DI BRONZO, TORINO 1911

New York, March 3rd, 1916

My Dear Mr. CUNDARI,

Your idea of publishing a booklet in the English language in occasion of the 250th Anniversary of the foundation of the City of Newark, N. J., has been welcomed with favor and admiration, and we wish to put at your disposal, from this beginning, if it is needed, our modest ability to help you obtain the scope prefixed, so to prove to the Americans the development of our School and your Branch.

That the success of your initiative is assured, has been proved by the unlimited trust and respect you enjoy over there, and the honor to the Director of an Italian School of cutting (the only one of the kind) in the State of New Jersey, and the owner of the largest and most up to date Tayloring establishment in Harrison, N. J.

Please have, Professor, our most sincere wishes that your efforts be successful, so to prove once more to this land of our adoption the worth of our school, in respect to all the others, National and Foreign, and the proof that our help is less negligible, and preferred to any other of any nationality.

Please accept the proof of our high esteem and consideration, with the sure conviction that your efforts will be appreciated and admired, and that your merits will go to affirm once more the triumph of the common ideals.

The General Director,

Prof. G. ROSA

G. GENTILE. *Secr.*

MASON & HANSON
WOOLENS AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS
79-81 SPRING STREET

Mr. A. CUNDARI,
13 N. 4.a Street
HARRISON, N. J.

New York, April 3rd, 1916

Dear Sir:-

It is just about 7 seven years since you began to use Mason & Hanson's goods. We write to congratulate you on your success and to thank you for that part of your business which we have enjoyed.

We have watched your method and your growth with a great deal of interest, for your methods are unusual among tailors and your steady growth has been remarkable.

You seem to believe in thoroughly advertising your business and in keeping the standard of your clothes up to what you claim for them in your advertising. Its a policy that will continue to increase your business because it satisfies your customers.

We thank you again for your favors and with heartiest good wishes for your continued success, remain,

Yours very truly,
MASON & HANSON.

SAVOY BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N

HARRISON, N. J.

To Mr. ANTHONY CUNDARI, Treasurer
Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the
Savoy Building & Loan Association

July 9th, 1916

It is now close to four years since the Savoy Building & Loan Association began its career. During that period, the officers of the Association have given their most careful attention to every detail of the work, without compensation for the most part, and with the greatest diligence. Most especially does this apply to the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. Anthony Cundari. He has freely given his time under the most pressing circumstances of business, and has repeatedly refused compensation for his services.

The Directors of the Association appreciate thoroughly, at all times, his effort and his strictest honesty, and they trust, sincerely that at no time will he be called upon to make the sacrifice of having their Treasurer, Anthony Cundari, discontinue his connection with the Association. Not only has he completed his services as Treasurer with the greatest of ability and satisfaction, but as a member of the Board of Directors, he has, at all times, stood for what is most fair, without prejudice and without partiality towards anyone.

We take pride in passing this Resolution commending the services of Mr. Cundari in every respect, and trust that he shall continue to honor this position with us for a good many years.

G. INBRIGLIO, *President*

J. DI SABATO, *Secretary*

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A. CUNDARI

"The Popular Tailor"

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(CUNDARI BUILDING)

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SUCCESS comes to the man who looks prosperous and clothes do help a lot.

Being well dressed is merely a matter of having your clothes made here. The cost is reasonable. The suit is made as you want it by our own workmen in our own shop. - The result is satisfaction, value and good service.

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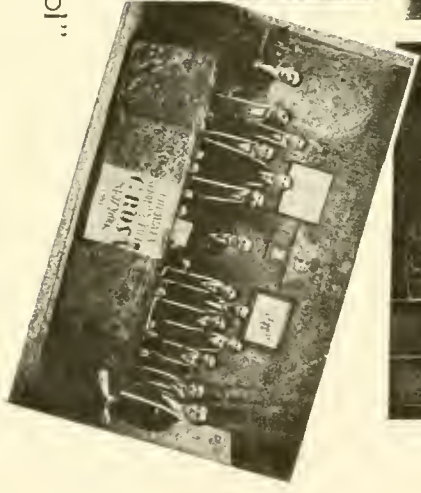
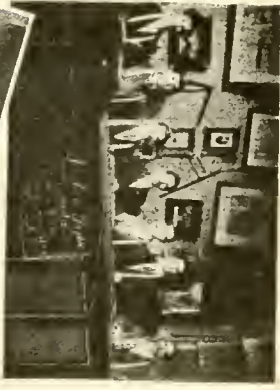


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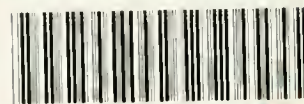


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